

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Thursday, September 15, 1726.

From *Mist's Weekly Journal*, - - -

IT is a common Saying, *That Money is the Sinews of War*, of which Saying *Quintus Curtius* was the first Author; where in his History, giving an Account of the War betwixt *Antipater* of *Macedon* and the King of *Sparta*, he tells us, That the *Spartans*, for want of Money, were constrained to give Battle, and were beaten; whereas could they have supported themselves without fighting but a few Days longer, the News of the Death of *Alexander the Great* would have reached the Army of *Antipater*, and the *Spartans* would have gain'd their Point without fighting.

I say, it was upon reflecting on these Circumstances of the *Spartans* that produced this Sentence, *That Money is the Sinews of War*; which is now made use of on all Occasions, by such silly Politicians as having no Reason of their own, answer all Arguments with some Sentence they have got by Rote.

But *Machiavel* opposes this common Apothegm, and gives it as his Opinion, *That Money is not the Sinews of War*: For Money will neither make Statesmen wise, nor Generals experienc'd, nor Soldiers brave; and these are Things which in Times of Difficulty and Danger you must rely upon as your Defence: For Money in the Management of Men who want the Judgment of knowing the true Interest of their own Country, or Policies of their Neighbours, will be injudiciously laid out, and perhaps squandred away. In such a Case, what must be the Fate of that Nation which plac'd all its Defence upon Wealth? Nay, it has often happened, that the Wealth of a Nation has been the only Cause of its Destruction; for it has rendred the governing People luxurious and corrupt; at other Times, it has tempted necessitous Neighbours to seek Occasions of quarrelling with and falling upon a State.

When the *Gauls*, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, broke into *Greece*, the King of *Macedon* was preparing to oppose them with all his Force; but they having a Design of passing into *Asia*, sent Ambassadors in order to come to an Accommodation with him: He, the better to dispose them to his own Terms, and to convince them that he was in Power to hold out a War, shewed them his Treas-

ury, which at that Time was full; upon which they immediately broke off the Treaty, and returned to their Countrymen, to animate them to make War upon *Macedon*, tempting them with the Booty they might expect: They marched thither accordingly, and the King of *Macedon* found, that the Thing in which he had placed all his Confidence, proved the Cause of his Destruction, and that in War, Gold is not always of Force to resist Iron.

There is another Maxim newly advanced among us, *That Money is the Security of Peace*, as well as the Sinews of War, and that the Nation which has Money, will never want powerful Allies. This Maxim is altogether new, and directly opposite to the Opinion of all wise Men, who have studied the Rules and Maxims of Government.----- Wise Nations, says *Machiavel*, and such as have a Regard for their Honour, never make Alliances by means of their Money, but by the Reputation of their Valour, their Strength, and their good Conduct. And the same Author tells us, there is no better Way of judging how Things are managed in a Nation, than by her observing her Manner of living with her Neighbours; for when we see her Neighbours all around, not only solicit her, but also pay her Money for her Alliance, it is a certain Sign of the Potency and Reputation of such Government: But on the contrary, when they draw Money from her, it is an infallible Symptom of her Weakness, Decay, and bad Conduct. And this may be proved by the Example of all wise and brave Nations: For we find the *Massilians*, the *Edii*, the *Rhodians*, *Hiero* of *Syracuse*, *Massanissa* and several others, praying, as it were, to be admitted into the League with the *Romans*; and those who were inferior to her in Wisdom and Reputation, and such as wanted her Protection, always supplied her with Money for her Wars: Nor did she ever change this wise Conduct in respect to her Neighbours, as long as she preserved her Liberty; but indeed, after she came to be governed by Emperors, and these Emperors grew dissolute and base, and made Choice of Ministers who had nothing at Heart but enriching themselves, she began to pay Money first to the *Parthians*, next to



the *Gauls*, and one Time or other to all her Neighbours for their Friendship; for such Statesmen neither had Wisdom nor Honour enough to maintain the Dignity of the Empire: The Consequence of which was, That her People grew dispirited at home, and dispised abroad; which occasioned the Ruin of that Great Empire, by making them an easy Prey to the *Goths* and *Vandals*.

In all Treaties and Negotiations, whether of Peace or Alliance, the Success of a State depends much upon the Reputation she bears for Wisdom and Strength; therefore *Livy* highly commends the Policy of the old *Romans*, that they never made Peace, or took Towns, or gain'd an Ally by their Money, but always by good Conduct and Force. Indeed when the Capitol was besieged by the *Gauls*, those within close pressed by Famine, offered a certain Sum of Gold to *Brennus* King of the *Gauls*, to raise the Siege; but while the Bargain was going on, *Camillus* appeared with an Army to their Relief, who fought and defeated the *Gauls*; in describing which Circumstance the Historian makes this Memorable Remark, as if the Gods had done it, says he, *Ut Romani Auro redempti non viverent; That the Romans might not live with the Disgrace of owing their Redemption to Gold.*

In all Treaties and Alliances whatsoever, he that binds himself to do more than the other Party is obliged to do for him, does by that very Act acknowledge a Superiority in his Ally; therefore the Paying Money for an Alliance must be a Mark of high Disgrace, for the State which submits to it, makes a Discovery of its own Weakness, and seems to own that it cannot subsist without foreign Assistance.

But setting aside the Indignity, if we examine it in point of Conduct, we shall find it extremely impolitical; for what Dependence can be laid upon the Succour of that State, which only goes into an Alliance with another for the Money it can draw from it? Is it not likely that when the least inconvenience may happen to it, that is, that at the Time you want it most, it will forsake you; the Money you pay them must be raised upon your Subjects, which must render them poor; and whenever you are backward in your Payments, such Allies have a Right to be so in their Succours; for though you may call them Allies, they will look upon you no more than their Tributaries.

The Alliance which is brought about by corrupting or bribing the Ministers of another Prince, is of all others the most precarious; it depends upon

their Continuance in Favour with their Master, upon the Secrecy of their Practices, and upon their Integrity to execute what is promised, and how far the Honour of Men bribed is to be relied on; we need not say. If a Prince in his Minority, should be thus drawn into a League, there is no doubt, he will not think himself bound by it, and instead of an Ally, it is Odds but he becomes an Enemy.

Therefore it is certain, that no Allies can be depended on, but such as engage with you upon the Reputation of your Strength and your Wisdom, and who happen to be united in the same Interest with you; but giving Money for Alliances is no more than a new Term for paying Tribute to your Neighbours, and wherever it happens, must either be the Mark of the inward Weakness of a State, or of extreme bad Councils.

From the St. James's Evening-Post, Sept. 8.

Paris, Sept. 15. On the 2d, the Solemn Service which is annually made for the Repose of the Soul of Lewis XIV. was performed with the usual Ceremonies at the Royal Abbey of St. Denis.

Vienna, Aug. 31. 'Tis given out here, that a certain Court strenuously insists, that the Duke de Ripperpa be restored to the King of Spain's Favour; but that the Council of Castille strongly oppose it.

Venice, Aug. 31. By 2 Ships lately arrived from the Levant we have it confirmed that the Plague makes great Havock in the Morea, and particularly at Napoli de Romania, the most populous City of that Peninsula, and which is the Seat of the Governor, one of the best Places in the Levant, and inhabited by 60,000 Greeks besides others. They write from Constantinople, that the Plague reigns still there too, tho' it does not prove very destructive; but that it continues to make great Havock at Cairo and Alexandria.

Reading, in Berkshire, Aug. 27. Last Week, as a poor Carpenter in this Town, was pulling down Part of an old Wainscot in his House, 3 or 4 Pieces of Silver, in Crowns and Half Crowns, of King Charles 1's Coin, fell down into the Room; at which the Carpenter being much surpriz'd, called in two or three of his Neighbours, and on pulling down a small Post, there fell near 500 L. of the same Coin, in Crowns and Half-Crowns, exceeding fresh and fine; which 'tis presumed were hid there in the late Troubles and Usurpation of Oliver Cromwel. Hereupon the Carpenter desired his Neighbours to take with them as much as would fill their

their Breeches Pockets. The M---r being informed of the Carpenter's good Fortune, sent to command him to bring the Money he had found to him, and he would give him a Present; otherwise he would immediately send him to Goal; alledging, That the Money did of Right belong to him as M---r: But the Carpenter advising with an Attorney, returned for Answer, *That he knew of no Money, nor of any Right he had to any of his;* and immediately paid his Debts, and gave very liberally to the Poor.

Bristol, Sept. 3. A Gentlewoman of 70 Years was lately cut for the Stone by Mr. Pye, a Surgeon of this City: The Stone weighed 4 Ounces, and notwithstanding her great Age and other Infirmities, she is surprisngly recovered and well. The Operation was performed the old Way.

Wye's Letter, verbatim, Sept. 10.

No Foreign Mails this Post.

Notwithstanding it has been agreed by all, That the Muscovites will undertake nothing so long as Admiral Wager continues on their Coasts, (which that Admiral has Orders not to quit, so long as the Season will permit him to stay) yet the Letters by the last Post from Petersburg, insinuate, as tho' that Court had taken a Resolution to enterprize something or other with their Fleet: For by Orders dispatched to the Governor of Cronstot, he is to send all the Galleys that remain in that Port to Revel, to join the Czarina's Squadron. And 'tis said Admiral Cruys, has received Instructions sealed up, which he is not to open till a limited Time; and that two Regiments were embarked on board the Ships under his Command.

'Tis advised from Warsaw, That on the 27th the Russian Minister at that Court, received an Express from Petersburg, and immediately after had a long Conference with the Great Chancellor upon Affairs of Importance between the two Courts, which are likely to come to an Accommodation of certain Differences subsisting between them.

We hear from Lisbon of the 31st of August, that Dr. Welton, (formerly Rector of Whitechapel) a Nonjuring English Clergyman, who some Time ago arrived there from Philadelphia, died lately of a Dropsy. During his Illness, he refused the Assistance of the English Minister there, alledging he was not of his Communion; tho' as for himself, he declared he was of the Church of England as reformed by Abp. Cranmer. After his Death, there was found among his Things an Episcopal Seal, which

he had made use of in Pensilvania, where he exercised the Functions and Character of a Bishop. Information of these Practices having been transmitted last Year from Pensilvania to the Lords Justices of G. Britain, they ordered a Writ of Privy Seal to be sent to him, commanding him to return home: Which Writ being served upon him in January last at Philadelphia, he chose, rather than pay Obedience to it, to retire thither.

From on board his Majesty's Ship the Torbay before Revel, August 4, O. S.

"Our Stay here will be longer than was talk'd of before. The Russians are fortifying themselves more and more: And the Duke of Holstein having proposed to make a Harbour on the Island of Oesel, many Engineers and Soldiers will, 'tis thought, be soon sent thither to make Works."

It must be very surprizing to see how averse the Court of Petersburg is to the Methods proposed by the K. of G. Britain, for re-establishing, upon the most just and equitable Terms, the Peace and Tranquillity of the North; notwithstanding the Objections raised, with respect to the Danes possessing the Dominions belonging to the D. of Holstein.

Sir Isaac Rebow, who was many Years Member of Parliament for Colchester, died Yesterday. The same Day Sir John Loch, an eminent Turkey Merchant in this City, and one of the Sheriffs Elect, was chosen Master of the Mercers Company.

The Advices this Post from Scotland tell us, that all the Corn is cut down there; and that there is such a Quantity of all Sorts of Grain, that it is like to be very cheap.

We hear from Porto Bello, that the Galleons will not come thence this Season; they and the Men of War that were to have conveyed them being actually unrigging: Mean Time 'tis said a Packet Boat from Old Spain had brought Orders, before the Arrival of Admiral Hosier there, for the Money on board the Galleons to be put on Shore, and carried to Panama, which was accordingly done.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Sept. 10.

Paris, Sept. 2. This Day the King's Council entered the Parliament, and Mr. Peter Gilbert de Voisins, the King's Advocate, speaking for the rest, said,

Messieurs,

WE are bound in Duty to lay before the Court a printed Piece, a Copy whereof we have got, which bears all the Characters of a scandalous Libel.

It

It is intituled, *A Parallel of the Doctrines of the Pagans with that of the Jesuites, and of the Constitution of Pope Clement XI. which begins with these Words. Unigenitus. DEI Filius.* And this Title, injurious in itself, is accompanied with a Passage out of the Holy Writ, the unjustifiable Application whereof shews the highest Pitch of Animosity.

The same Spirit runs thro' the whole Work; for when ever the Author opposes the Moral of the *Pagans* to that of any the most remiss *Casuis*t, and picks out of the Writings of the latter all that a pernicious Subtily could suggest, most opposite to the Purity of the *Christian Moral*, 'tis not so much with an Intent to confute the same, as to injure a whole Religious Society, and especially to declaim against the Constitution *Unigenitus*.

Transported with the Passion that blinds him, every Thing that confutes before-hand his Invektives and Calumnies against that Bull, irritates him the more. Nothing is safe from the Strokes of his envenomed Pen, neither the Memory of the late Pope Clement XI. Author of the Constitution, nor the Body of Bishops who accepted it, nor even the good Intention of those who zealously endeavoured to procure Peace to the Church.

His high Indiscretion carries him even to renew the Remembrance of such Opinions as ought to be condemned to an eternal Oblivion, the Enormity whereof has filled our Forefathers with Horror, and which they stifled like Monsters; all which he does as it were to shew, That there are still some who dare assert them, or that it is to be feared the same may be revived before your Eyes and go unpunished.

Such a bold and unwarrantable Writing, cannot but raise your Indignation, and we think it useless to say more of it, in order to justify the Severity of your Conclusions, which we leave to the Consideration of the Court.

The King's Council being withdrawn, the above mentioned Libel shewn, and the Matter taken into Consideration, the Court ordained, That the said Libel be torn in Pieces and burnt by the common Hangman in the Court of the Palace, at the Foot of the great Stair-case: Forbidding moreover all Printers, Booksellers, Hawkers, and others, to print, sell or otherwise distribute the same; and enjoining all those who have any Copies thereof, to bring the same forthwith to the Chamber of the

Roll, in order to be suppressed, &c. which Sentence was accordingly execute.

Warsaw, Aug. 31. We hear the King of Poland has obtained of the Czarina, that her Troops shall not undertake any Thing in Courland.

London, Sept. 10 The Victualling-office has shipped off six Weeks Provisions for Sir Charles Wager.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

¶ Dr. ANDERSON's or the Famous Scots PILLS, being faithfully prepared only by David Inglis at the Unicorn, over-against the New Church in the Strand, London, are to be sold by WILLIAM NICOL Merchant a little below the General Post Office, and by no other Person in this City.

¶ That on Tuesday the Fourth Day of October next, betwixt the Hours of 2 & 4 in the Afternoon, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office in Perth; There is to be exposed to voluntary Roup and Sale, a LARGE BEAUTIFUL LODGING lately built, lying on the Side of the River of Tay, and at the North end of the Water-gate of the Burgh of Perth, almost adjoining to the High Street, a little below the Cross; consisting of 13 Fire-rooms and 3 Storeys, all well finished, besides Closets, Garrets, a Garret-room, Cellars, Vaults and Brewhouse, with an Oven. It hath very regular Entries from the Street, and Office-houses on both Sides, fitted either for Stables or Shops; having Entries from the Street; and private Entries from the Fore-Court, which is a Square, and well paved. It has likewise a Back Court, and several convenient Office-houses there; and betwixt them and the principal House, a Square, with Walks and Plots of Ground for Flowers, which makes the Entry to a very handsome Garden, finely inclosed and planted with choice Trees of the best Kinds; and in the Garden a Summer-house, and Gravel-walks round and across it; with a pleasant Terras at the Foot, which gives a View of the River and Salmon-fishings there; and Access from the Garden to the River: Making a very beautiful and convenient Lodging for any Nobleman or Gentleman. The Articles and Conditions of the Roup and Sale, with the Writs, will be seen at all Times, either at the Lodging it self, where the Proprietor dwells, or at the Sheriff Clerk's Office.

* * That there is to the Number of 280 Trees all fine large old Planting, consisting of ASHES, PLAINS, and ELMS, growing on the West Side of the Orchard of Inverpafray, close upon the North Side of the Water of Earn, and within ten Miles of the Town of Perth, are to be exposed to Sale by Way of Roup, within the Dwelling House of Duncan Morison at Kirkhill of Inverpafray, upon Tuesday the 18th Day of October next, betwixt the Hour of 10 and 12 in the Forenoon. Any that has a Mind to see the said Timber, may call at the said Duncan Morison, at any Time betwixt the Day of the Roup, who will shew them the same distinctly.